lies itself in a bed of serpentine, and that it is therefore possible that the pseudomorphs were formed at the very time of the original crystallization of the dolomite. If we grant that the dolomite, and the bed of serpentine which contains it, were formed simultaneously, it may readily follow that the minute pseudomorphous seams of serpentine *within* this dolomite were enclosed during the very act of crystallization of the dolomite. With this view, we might regard these pseudomorphs by substitution as having been deposited, not by an infiltrating solution from without, but by a solution which was being *expelled* from the interior of the dolomite by the crystallizing power of the latter. If such were the case, the serpentine would readily assume the *habitus* of the dolomite, and the same crystallizing force which caused the cleavage-planes and the transverse striæ upon the dolomite would superinduce them upon the enclosed serpentine.

Contemporaneous pseudomorphism implies a pseudomorphism by association. True pseudomorphism by substitution, like epigenesis, is subsequent. While not attempting in the present case to determine the relative time and, therefore, the kind of pseudomorphism, the foregoing remarks are offered merely as suggestions in reference to a subject already so fully discussed by eminent writers.

*New Localities for Barite.*—Mr. Lewis contributed the following new Pennsylvania localities for barite:

1. Bridgeport, Bedford Co. It occurs here in small tabular crystals in red Catskill sandstone (No. IX).

2. Broad Top Mountain, Huntington Co. Thin transparent coatings of barite frequently cover the fossil ferns and calamites which occur in the carboniferous shales and fire-clay adjoining the semibituminous coal-seams of Broad Top Mountain.

3. Lancaster Station, Franklin Co. It occurs here in large white cleavable masses.

## February 23, 1880.

*New Localities for Chabazite.*—Mr. Lewis Palmer announced two new localities for chabazite. It occurs in red crystals in a hornblendic gneiss at Waterville, near Chester, and also at Upland, Delaware Co.

*On a New Ore of Antimony.*—Mr. H. C. Lewis described an oxide of antimony found at Senora, Mexico, which he had been unable to identify completely with any known mineral. Under the supposition that it was a tin ore, it was sent to him by Mr. T. H. Shoemaker for examination.

The mineral generally occurs as a massive, compact, hard sub-